11. Peat-cutting.

Peat-cutting forms the weakest industrial branch of Lithuania. In 1937 it employed 2.0% of the industrial workers and disposed of over 1.4% of the engine horse-power. Its production value amounted to only 0.3% of the gross value and 0.7% of the net value of the total industrial production. Its development during the last decade is illustrated by the following statistical data:

1927		1931		
No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	Capacity of Engines in H.P.
7	603	4	490	612

1937		
No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	Capacity of Engines in H.P.
11	629	1 681

Production.

	1931	1932	1934	1935	1936	1937
In tons	22 799	25 285	24 111	32 614	49 059	57 200
Index:	100.0	111.3	105.7	143.0	215.2	250.9

We see from these figures that the growth of production since 1931 by 150.9% was caused chiefly by the mechanization of cutting, because the number of workers in that time has risen by only 28.4%.

In view of the fact that Lithuania must derive coal from abroad, and that the resources of the peat strata are estimated at 230 000 000 tons, peat-cutting is assured a further advance, the more so that the use of this fuel has been adopted already in more industrial concerns (the sugar factories, for example).